The Bedford Gazette.

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May 13, 1864.

D. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.
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JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near by opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

D. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office four doors west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
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TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

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Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
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Miscellaneous.

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WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reflecting glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Pencils, Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order anything in his line not on hand.
Nov. 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON,
Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,
CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
Attends to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
April 6, '66—tf.

The Bedford Gazette.

RESTORATION AND PEACE.

Results of the National Union Convention.

ADDRESS TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION.

In the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on Thursday, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, on behalf of the Committee of two from each State and Territory of the United States, appointed on the previous day, reported the following address, which had been approved and recommended by the unanimous vote of the Committee:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having met in Convention, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 16th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and from all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our Principles, and of the Political Purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in the year of 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics, and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war—a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has never-the-less, decided political differences that from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of the republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseperable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgment and affect the public action; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which, on your behalf, we, who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict, we have come together from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

I. In the first place, we invoke you to remember always and everywhere, that the war is ended and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the Republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged, by word and act, in every State and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States, fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace—to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track.

This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment, not of resentment for past offences prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapon of force.

II. In the next place, we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. *First*, it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence: and, *second*, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

III. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result.—The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory; and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction; which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of United States. It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribed; and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and to-day, also, precisely as before the war, "all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our Government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our Government, in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever the object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired.

It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war—the right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative department of the Government may see fit to impose. Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress. And the Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation, and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress thus composed may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the Government, and are therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty toward the Government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is the slightest indication of resistance to this authority, or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive Department. The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof. Federal Courts have been reopened and Federal taxes imposed and levied. And in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and as complete a destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation, is made to rest wholly in the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever.—The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled; it is the right of any Congress in formal possession of legislative authority to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, at its own discretion and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason, and that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendency may exclude Southern States from one Congress—the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests, or of both combined may exclude the Northern or the Eastern States from the next. Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies, or the forbearance of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto, to establish and maintain free Governments in Mexico and the States of South America. Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of Government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible; and the conflicts of party, which, under constitutional Governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflicts of arms to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free Government, that our constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability, but the very existence of the Government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the National Government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these, the House of Representatives, says the Constitution, (article 1, section 2), "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States and by every State without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinctions among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And in the Senate, so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation it is expressly provided that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the Government itself is brought in question.—But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation, in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced.—In other words a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely and at its own discretion, and the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government, until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny.

IV. Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution, find any warrant in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged,

First, That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the Government and the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals by due process of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them. The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the General Government, was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government; and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection; but it may have been that by reason of the insurrection the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled. This was, in fact, the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority, had prohibited within the territory under its control, that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its Government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty—it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other; and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Second.—But it is asserted in support of the authority claimed by the Congress, now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force, in this regard, in a war waged by a Government to quell an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon the people and to impose upon them such laws and obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it. The Government of the United States was the only Government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained; and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the Government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendments can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the Government gives additional authority and power to that Government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress, and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence; seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third, But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure the absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require, that it was in this respect the result of compromises and concessions, to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power, through successful war and just warrant, for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual Government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress, at its last session, proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and reducing, by indirect disfranchisement, the representative power of the States, in which Slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States, as conditions of their re-admission to representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon State or people, as conditions of representation or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations which belong under the Constitution to all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States excluding the rest of States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply an usurpation, just as warrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history, either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent Union and peace.

Fourth—But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which he condemns, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interests, of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this:

1. That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

2. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

3. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, to our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of those States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States, and among those people who were lately in arms against them; or where there is less purpose or less danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed—where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well deposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, compared by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak; and even there they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this Convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people, so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the Generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterward taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union, than those which have been so firmly taken and steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the Legislative Department of the General Government toward them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purposes of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a Republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they would accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land; and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and order, the destruction of property and of forms and the modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial, and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results to them and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the General Government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose, just so fast as may be possible and safe, to adopt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to the laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN! We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of Slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued toward both contending sections by foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension, and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendant a calamity,

We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members, who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the RIGHT OF EVERY STATE OF THE UNION TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, AND WHO WILL ADMIT TO SEATS IN EITHER BRANCH, EVERY LOYAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM EVERY STATE *in allegiance to the Government who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified to a seat therein.*

When this shall have been done the Government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus re-organized and restored to their constitutional relations the States and the General Government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our Republican institutions may demand.

The address was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, followed by the most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.

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EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....August 31, 1866.

Democratic and National Union Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. McD. SHARPE, of Franklin co'y.

FOR SENATOR,

B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce Col. John H. Filler of Bedford county, as an independent candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the people on the second Tuesday of October next.

The Climber.

A CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

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MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

UNION and PEACE!

TAXATION
WITHOUT REPRESENTATION
Is Tyranny!

DEMOCRATIC

AND NATIONAL UNION

MASS MEETING!

The Democrats and Johnson Union men of Bedford county are hereby respectfully requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, for the purpose of considering the political issues that are at present before the people.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,

(Post Master General under Mr. Lincoln) will be present to address the meeting. HON. J. McDOWELL SHARPE, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and other speakers, will also speak to the people.

Fellow citizens of Bedford county! A great crisis is upon the country!—Shall the Union be restored, or Disunion perpetuated? Shall eight millions of people be made slaves, by enforcing upon them *Taxation without Representation?* Shall *Ten States* be stricken from the Union, *Ten Stars* blotted from the flag? Shall The Freedmen's Bureau continue to pile up millions of debt upon the Government, and shall the Negro Civil Rights Bill place the Black Man above the White? These are grave and momentous issues. Come and hear the leading statesmen of the country discuss them. Come, men of all parties, from all parts of the county, come and hear for yourselves; accept Truth and reject Error.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

COMING BACK.

All the leading War Democrats who acted with the "Republicans" during the last five years are returning to the Democratic fold. Gen. John A. Dix, Judge Daly, James T. Brady and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, have all returned to their first love. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne co., made a speech in Philadelphia, a few nights ago, for Clymer and the Union. He was elected to Congress, during the war, by the "Republicans." These are auspicious signs.

TOO RADICAL.

The leaders of the "Republican" party in Bedford county are "running things into the ground." Such is the opinion of many of the rank and file of their party. They want Johnson hung. Their "disloyalty" is manifesting itself a little too boldly. They want Negro Suffrage. The masses will not tolerate these things. They cannot and will not endorse them. They are with and of the National Union men, as the returns will show in October.

RADICAL "POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION."

Under the editorial head of the Bedford *Inquirer* we find printed in full the Radical plan of "Reconstruction." It is nothing more nor less than the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitted by Congress at its late session. This Amendment is the platform of the Radical party throughout the country. It is the platform upon which Gen. Geary and all the candidates of that party are placed before the people. We call the particular attention of the public to this fact, and especially do we ask all *Republicans* to turn to the Bedford *Inquirer* and read this platform for themselves. It will be found to contain, among other things, the following:

ARTICLE—*Section* 1. *All persons born* or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.* No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to *any person* within its jurisdiction the *equal* protection of the laws."

The reader will please compare this, word for word, with the section as printed in the *Inquirer*. Having satisfied himself that we quote with entire correctness, we ask his attention to the words we have italicised. "*All persons*"—mark you, not *all white persons only*, but "*all* persons," of all colors,—"born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens* of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside."

This clause, it will be observed, makes *Negroes CITIZENS!* Now mark what follows: "No State shall make or enforce *any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.*" One of the privileges of citizens of the United States, is the RIGHT TO VOTE. Hence, this Amendment first makes Negroes CITIZENS and then prohibits any State from making or enforcing any law which shall abridge the privileges of such Negro citizens, including the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE! And to clinch the nail, the section winds up by declaring, "Nor shall any State * * * deny to *any person*" (that is, white or black) "within its jurisdiction the *equal* protection of the laws." If all persons, white and black, are to have the *equal* protection of the laws, of course Negroes must be protected just as the whites are, in all things, the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE included. Now, then, it is proposed by the Radicals to incorporate this Amendment at once in the Constitution of the United States. It has already been ratified by some of the legislatures of the Northern States. The next legislature of our own State will be called upon to act upon this Amendment. If a majority of Radicals shall be returned to that legislature, Pennsylvania will ratify the Amendment. If three fourths of all the States ratify it, it will be a part of the fundamental law of the land and NEGRO SUFFRAGE and NEGRO EQUALITY will be fixed and unalterable facts. This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Let every thinking man ponder well the issue.

AN UNKIND "CUT."

The Franklin *Repository* prints a picture from a cut borrowed from King and Baird, Philadelphia, illustrating the suffering of prisoners at Andersonville. What on earth could have induced Col. McClure to make this unkind "cut" at his particular friend, Secretary Stanton? If the Colonel didn't "mean it," he ought at once to apologize. Has he already forgotten that Stanton would not exchange "skeletons" for sound men? Nay, does he not remember that the prisoners at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, were held so long, only because his Radical friend, Mr. Stanton, refused to exchange them, unless the Confederates would agree also to exchange Negroes for Whites? It is bad enough, Colonel, that you have turned your back upon your professed Union principles; but it is absolutely shameful that you should also desert the "divine Stanton." We expect nothing else than that next time you will positively tell the whole truth on Stanton, by printing a picture with the suffering prisoners at Andersonville in the back ground, whilst your friend Stanton stands in front with a row of sleek Negroes, insisting with the Confederate Commissioners of Exchange, that the exchange of the darkies must be agreed to before the "skeletons" can be taken out of Andersonville. If you would slap Stanton on the other cheek, just print that picture.

THINK! THINK! THINK! Don't vote the Radical ticket because you have always voted against the Democratic party. There is the greatest difference in the world between Radicalism and the old doctrines of the "Republican" party. Think! Reflect! and do what you believe to be right.!

HOW GLORIOUS BREAKS THE MORN!

The opening of the campaign gives glorious promise of splendid victory. From all parts of the State comes the cheering news of large Conservative gains. The Democrats and National Union men are making converts every day. The old leaders of the "Republican" party are helping us in the good work. Ex. Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, Senator Cowan, Maj. Charles H. Shriner, Hon. Joseph R. Flanigen, Gen. J. M. Zulick, S. Snyder Leidy, Esq., Ex-Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, Gen. Richard Coulter, and others, are doing splendid service in the conservative ranks. Ex-Gov. Ritner, venerable as he is, traveled twenty miles a few days ago, to see Mr. Clymer and assure him of his support. Gen. Joseph H. Kuhns, of Westmoreland county, presided over a large conservative meeting held at Greensburg, a few days since. It will be remembered that Gen. Kuhns was elected as a Whig member of Congress when Bedford was connected with Westmoreland and Cambria in a Congressional district. In Allegheny county there is a Union ticket of all the Anti-Radical elements which will carry the county. In Philadelphia there are 10,000 Johnson Republican voters registered who will *not* support Geary. In Bradford county the Conservative Republicans, headed by Ex-Congressman Tracy, refuse to support Geary and the Radical candidate for Congress. In Huntingdon, the *Globe*, the most influential paper in the county, has hauled down Geary's name. In Crawford county there are two sets of Republican nominations for the Legislature and for county officers, and the "Republican" Congressional conference for the Crawford district, was in session *six weeks* before it could make a nomination, and finally nominated Finney who heads one of the Crawford county factions and whose defeat is certain. Democrats and National Union men! The skies are bright! The sun of Austerlitz illumines the political horizon! Now is our opportunity! Work! Work! Work! Strike home and conquer!

THE OLD LEADERS.

We ask our "Republican" friends to consider the fact that their old leaders now stand in the vanguard of the National Union party which, with the Democracy, forms the conservative element of the country and which supports the President as against the Radicals. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, GIDEON WELLES, SENATOR COWAN, THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, SENATOR DOOLITTLE, THURLOW WEED, HENRY J. RAYMOND, JUDGE B. R. CURTIS, GEO. ASHMUN, (who presided over the Convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860), SENATOR DIXON, GEN. F. P. BLAIR, MONTGOMERY BLAIR,—these were the founders and the long trusted leaders of the "Republican" party. They are all now with the President and acting in concert with the Democratic party. They are the men who led the "Republican" party to victory. Had their leadership been followed by the mass of that party, the Democrats could have done nothing but assisted them in restoring the Union. But their counsels were discarded by the Radical leaders, who are now leading the "Republican" party astray, and it remains only for moderate and sensible men in their ranks to break through the trammels of party and stand by Seward and his conservative confreres in their work os restoration. Shall the old leaders be trusted, or shall they be discarded for men who are mere agitators and political revolutionists? This is a question for every "Republican" to consider before he makes up his mind in regard to the issues involved in the coming election. He must decide between Seward, Weed and Raymond, on the one side, and Stevens, Sumner and Wade on the other.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Col. J. H. Filler has announced himself as an independent candidate for Representative in the Legislature. The people will now have a chance to rebuke the fraud by which Col. Filler was first, and Capt. Stuckey, afterwards, cheated out of the "Republican" nomination. We shall see now what those people who make such great pretensions to friendship for the soldier, will do in regard to the claims of Col. Filler. The Boys in Blue will now have an opportunity to vote for a man of their own, a gallant soldier who fought and suffered for the Government when those who were nominated over him were quietly ensconced in their homes, far from the dangers of the battle-field, amassing wealth from the flush times of the war, at the expense of the blood and treasure of the country. We believe that the rank and file of the "Republican" party will stand by Col. Filler, but, of course, the leaders will oppose him. His election would not suit their purposes, for they know that they cannot use him to accomplish their selfish ends.

DIVIDE ET IMPERA.

The "Republican" party is split in twain. Seward, Weed, Raymond, Welles, Cowan, Doolittle, Dixon, McCulloch, Blair,—these and others lead the Johnson or conservative wing; Sumner, Stevens, Wade, Greely, Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith and W. Lloyd Garrison, stand at the head of the Radicals. The leaders of the party in Bedford, with a few exceptions, are in the Radical boat. They are regular "copperheads," declaring that the President ought to be hung, and some of them have been heard to wish that a second Booth might soon turn up in Washington. They are all for Thad. Stevens, every man of them, except those who will vote with them no longer. They boast that they will carry every "Republican" in the county with them in support of Stevens' policy and declare that Seward & Co. have no followers in old Bedford. Still their party is divided even in Bedford county. There are numbers among the rank and file who will not touch the Stevens platform and who cannot be whipped into standing upon it. The ides of October will tell a tale that will astonish these fellows. Mark it!

HON. B. F. MEYERS.

It is with sentiments of great satisfaction that we announce, this week, the Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Bedford, (editor of the *Gazette*,) as our candidate for State Senator. Fulton county, whilst presenting the name of one of her own citizens for the nomination, had yet a very warm feeling for Mr. Meyers, and took occasion specially to instruct her conferees—peremptorily and *unanimously*—to support him, in the event of Mr. Smith's withdrawal. Mr. Meyers' nomination is no less a tribute to eminent merit and capacity than it is an act of justice to the party. The natural (if we may so say) preponderance of political power in the District is with the Radicals; and our party, in order to make hopeful fight against this majority, owes it to herself to put forward as her leader the man who can rally out to the fight the full roll of our own rank and file and at the same can draw most seriously upon the resources of the enemy. This we believe Mr. Meyers to be. A native of Somerset, where his younger days were spent, and to which he is bound by family connections; for many years a resident of Bedford; and familiar in Fulton from his long intercourse with her people, he has the advantage of being acquainted to a very general extent, with the people whose votes he will ask to his support. And wherever Mr. M. is best known, there he is most popular. With such a man as he and with the many signs of cheer that are hanging out from the political heavens, we believe the District will be redeemed.—*Fulton Democrat.*

TALK! REASON! WORK!

Let every Democrat and every man who approves of the principles of the Philadelphia Convention, talk to his neighbor who is in error; reason with him; strive with him; give him no rest until he convinces him of the dangers which await him in case of the success of the Radical party. For heaven's sake, will you remain idle when a gigantic plot to dismember the Union is about to be carried into execution; when your dearest rights are about to be placed in the keeping of negroes; when bankruptcy and ruin stare the country in the face? Take courage, men! Work as though upon your own individual efforts depended the success of the cause. Now is your opportunity. Let it not pass unimproved.

UNION MEN!

Think of this! GEN. U. S. GRANT and GEN. W. T. SHERMAN support the President and oppose the Radicals. Generals John A. Dix, Daniel E. Sickles, H. W. Slocum, J. A. McClernand, W. W. Averill, G. A. Custer, W. Crook, A. C. Gillem, and a long list of their brother generals have called a National Union Convention of soldiers to sustain the President. When all these heroes oppose Radicalism, is it not time for all good Union men to think of doing likewise? Come, now, will you follow the lead of Grant, Sherman and Dix, or that of Thad. Stevens, Charles Sumner and Ben Wade?

So we go! Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, has resigned that position, and has written a letter giving his reasons for so doing which contains the following sound logic:

As between the two plans, I am entirely in favor of the President's, and against the Congressional. The former ignores secession and assumes that a State once in the Union cannot voluntarily go out, nor be involuntarily thrust out by Congress—the latter denies the right of States to secede, but assumes that Congress may ratify secession by holding States as "conquered provinces."

I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am just as much opposed to expulsion in 1866; therefore I cannot act harmoniously with that wing of the Republican party which follows the lead of Congress.

SATAN'S KINGDOM TUMBLING DOWN!

Don't You Hear the Earthquakes?

Another "Republican" Paper Hauls Down Geary's Name!

The Huntingdon *Globe*, for years the most influential paper in Huntingdon county, edited by Wm. Lewis, Esq., has taken down the name of John W. Geary from its mast-head! Mr. Lewis gives his reasons for his course as follows:

"Before, and at the time Gen. Geary was nominated, and since then, and up to the issue made by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that '*the larger Geary's majority, the sterner will be the rebuke administered to Andrew Johnson*,' we were his friend, but we could not feel certain at any time that his election was sure, because one fact pressed upon us, that the Radicals would use and *abuse* him. And now that we have taken our position with the *National Union Party* we cannot expect him as the nominee of the Union Republican party to stand upon our platform of principles, we take his name down from our mast-head, and will leave the place vacant until a candidate is nominated who will endorse the platform of our party. We could support Geary as a soldier, as a man, as a friend, but we cannot support him as the candidate of the Radical Republican party. No friend of Andrew Johnson can vote for Gen. Geary. No sensible man, a true friend of Johnson's policy to restore this Union, can vote for Geary and by so doing aid the Radicals in passing an insulting judgment upon Andrew Johnson. Other men can and will do as they please, but as for ourself we shall act consistent with our professions."

HOW THEY LOVE THE "BOYS IN BLUE!"

Daniel J. Morrell, a rich Radical stay-at-home Maine Yankee, has been nominated for Congress, over Major Brice X. Blair, a one armed soldier, by the "Republicans" of the Huntingdon district. Maj. Blair is invited to take a back seat with Col. Filler and Capt. Stuckey of this county. How they do love the "Boys in Blue."

THE price of the Campaign "Climber" has been reduced to correspond with the length of time for which the series is yet to run. There ought to be at least 500 additional copies circulated in this county. As the subscription price is now almost nominal, the Democrats in the various districts can easily raise contributions to enable us to circulate 500 additional copies. Let this be done, if possible.

ENLARGEMENT OF EVERY SATURDAY.—With the number for September 1st, Every Saturday will be enlarged from 32 to 40 pages. The great success of the journal justifies and demands this enlargement. The conductors will hereafter introduce as a feature Serial Stories, in compliance with a general desire. They will select only those of a first-class character, and of readable quality. "Silcote of Silcotes," by Henry Kingsley, has just been begun, and and others will follow shortly.

Every Saturday will continue to present the most readable, interesting, and valuble Stories, Essays, Sketches, and Poems, from the foreign journals and periodicals. Translations from the French periodicals will form a regular and important feature. A most thrilling story from the French of Edmond About, will be given in September.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR SEPTEMBER.—A charming Steel Engraving of a Mother bending over her sleeping Child, adorns the September number of this favorite monthly. The large sized colored Fashion Plate is as choice and refined as ever. The other embellishments are a "Summer in Calcutta," and engravings of Bonnets, veils, Promenade Suit, Ball Dress, Collars, Cuffs, Gored Dress with Peplum Basque, &c. The music of this number, is the "valley Farm Schottisch." Among the literary matter we may mention "How the Mary Jane Came Home," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Out in the rain," by Florence Percy; "A Premature Proposal," by Sophie May; "The Disputed Patrimony;" "The Mermaid's Home," one of the Fairy Tales of Science; "The Maltese Cross," by Mrs. M. E. Kendall; "Prue's Day," by Tracy Towne; with Receipts, Descriptions of Fashions, &c. &c. Price 2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

HELENA GLEE CLUB.—The Helena Glee Club gave a concert at the Court House, one night last week, for the benefit of the Welsh Congregational Church at North Point. The concert was well attended and all came away satisfied with the performance. This Glee Club is composed of excellent singers and we hope it may be liberally patronized wherever it may go.

"REGULATOR," No 2. ANDERSON'S ROW, is the place to make cheap purchases of Boots and Shoes, Notions, fashionable Clothing, Hats &c. The proprietors, Messrs. Irvine and Berkstresser, take great pleasure in showing their goods to all who favor them with a call.

THE GRAND SURRENDER.—Repudiating all their former prejudices in favor of European perfumes, the Ladies of America now admit that Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," like the land where it originated, has no equal under the sun. Sold everywhere.

The bard to write a little song,
Will take his pen once more,
It's very short, it won't be long,
And refers to Lewis' Drug Store;
Where Drugs and Pills so fresh and pure,
Can always be obtained,
By which M. D.'s diseases cure.
And good sound health is gained.

Pure Drugs, Fine Stationary, Coal Oil, &c. &c., constantly kept on hand.

—If Geary is loyal in supporting Thad Stevens' Rump faction, what is General Grant who opposes and condemns it? Grant is a traitor, then, is he?

The Cholera

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Official mortality reports from seventeen cemeteries for the week ending Friday give a total of 1,156 interments, 918 of which were cholera cases. Four cemeteries failed to report. As the returns from the city cemetery include only the deaths in the city hospital, it is estimated about 1,300 deaths from cholera actually occurred during the week. The Sanitary Committee reports that in the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards the cholera has ceased to be epidemic, but this is not confirmed by medical authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 52.—There were sixteen deaths from cholera yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—There were only thirteen deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Eleven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. The disease has lost its epidemic character and is rapidly abating.

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—The Board of Health report four cases of cholera for the past week, all of them fatal. They were all negroes, and it was caused by neglect and imprudence.

—The Washington *Examiner*, in scoring Geary for calling the Democratic soldiers "shysters and cowards, skulkers and hospital bummers," says:—"There were a thousand men in the Harrisburg Convention whom the poltroon who skulked at Lookout Mountain would not dare to face." We believe that.

—A Tennessee paper says, from present prospects there never has been, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, such corn crops in this section as will be gathered this fall."

—Warlike preparations continue to be made in canada on the part of the authorities and the military, under the impression that another Fenian raid across the border is contemplated.

—The New York *Times* estimates that nine-tenths of the officers of the Union armies are in favor of the President's Union policy.

—The Democrats and Conservative Republicans of New York State have united and will hold a joint State Convention on the 14th of September.

—Those who are now going into the "bread and butter brigade" have this merit—they haven't stolen themselves rich.

—The Ellsworth Zouaves are to be President Johnson's body guard at Chicago.

—The Republicans laugh so much at the Philadelphia Convention that they threaten to *split*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents. 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
jun8,'66.-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

BLACK AS A CROW, a few years since, was many a splendid head that is now grey or grizzled. Why not restore it to the yet unwrinkled brow its raven honors? Five minutes effects the splendid transformation. In less time than a rifleman would take to

LOAD AND FIRE

three times the greyest head may be made darker than the

RAVEN'S WING.

No matter of what undesirable tint the hair or whiskers or beard may be, the change to a superb and perfectly natural black or brown is accomplished by one application of

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

without staining the skin or injuring the filaments. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. aug 24-1m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint Bottles at One Dollar, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over heating by his Liniment, and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor.—It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. *Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember*, one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Courtlandt street. New York. aug.24-1m.

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life. Remember, the

CHOLERA MUST BE TREATED AS A POISON,

and your safety demands it should be got rid of without delay. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhœa, colics, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurit es in the blood.—These being removed, the health is restored at once.

Observe my name in the Government stamp in white letters Sold by Druggists
aug.24-1m. B. BRANDRETH.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17-.f. J. W. DICKERSON.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.
jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undesigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH LUTZ,
WM. GRISINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.
jul.21-3m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON,
may18.-3ms. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66-tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three butts, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Frederick Miller, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM DORRIER,
aug 21-6t. Adm'r

ROLLING MILL, &c.—A meeting will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th of September, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of erecting a Rolling Mill Nail Factory, &c., at Hopewell. All persons who feel an interest in the project, and the prosperity of our County, are requested to attend.

JOHN LUTZ,	JOHN CESSNA,
GEORGE ELYMYER,	JOE MANN,
S. L. RUSSELL,	WM. H. WATSON,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,	F. C. REAMER.
JOHN F. LOWRY,	J. W. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH W. TATE;	SAMUEL SHUCK,
aug.24-2t.	C. W. ASHCOM

Hardware, &c.

GEO. ELYMYER. | JOHN F. ELYMYER.

GEORGE ELYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variery of articles.

$20 000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.
may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:
Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of TINWARE on the shortest notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1860.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *those advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Barborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Geary & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hatton; H. F Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A.Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blyzer & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford. Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Fontz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

NOTICE.—The Democratic County Committee will meet in the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon of Court week, *immediately* after Court adjourns. A *full* attendance is requested.

J. W. DICKERSON, Chairman.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This important and long looked for event took place on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of people, and a more imposing and impressive scene has not been witnessed in Bedford for many years. The procession started from the Lutheran Church at 10 o'clock, consisting of the Wardens, Vestry, the Sabbath School, a large number of ladies, the Bishop and eight clergymen in their robes, and the Masonic order in full regalia. Having arrived at the lot all joined in repeating the 122d Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord," &c. The Bishop and clergy then took their places in front of the wall upon which the corner stone was laid and after a few brief prayers the Rev. Barrow stepped forward and deposited in the stone a box containing the following, viz: A Bible, Prayer Book, copy of the Charter of St. James' Church, canons of the Episcopal Church, History of the Parish and order of ceremonies of the present occasion, church papers, together with a copy of the Bedford GAZETTE and INQUIRER, one or two silver coins, &c., &c. The box having been covered over with a marble slab the Bishop, the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., of Delaware, then advanced to the stone and striking it three times with a hammer pronounced it to be laid "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The vast concourse then joined in singing to Old Hundred, "With one consent let all the earth," &c. This was followed with addresses from the clergymen present. Rev. Barrow spoke of the cause of rejoicing such an occasion should be to every one. He hoped that prejudice and opposition would be forgotten. The Episcopal church claimed the same rights that other denominations enjoyed and all should be united in the great work of saving souls. Rev. Dr. Clere, of Carlisle, next spoke in behalf of the "South Central Convocation," and was followed by the Rev. B. Wistar Morris, of Germantown, Philadelphia, in behalf of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. We regret that we have not the space for the very eloquent remarks of this gentleman, but we give a few interesting historical statements made by him on the occasion as well as in his sermon the previous evening, as follows: "Though we think and speak of this as a *new* Parish, it has yet a history and associations that go back to the times of the first entrance of civilization into the western portions of this State. The lot of ground so early set apart in this town and assigned to the use of the church of England, takes back your associations, if not your history, more than a century ago. But earlier even than that, when all around here was a vast unbroken wilderness; when the cruel and jealous Savage held stern rule in all this region, the services which you now use, the prayers and praises which now go up from your voices amid these peaceful scenes were then heard amid all the demonstrations of a border war, with only the surroundings of a wild and savage life. In the summer of 1758 an army, of nearly 8,000 men, occupied these valleys, concentrated here from Virginia and Pennsylvania on their way to the capture of Fort Duquesne. In that army were two chaplains of the church of England, the Rev. Thos. Barton, of Carlisle, and the Rev. Mr. Barclay, of Virginia. And here, for months, was celebrated the daily worship of God according the torm we now use. Here Washington and his compatriots, perhaps in the very centre of your town, participated time and again in that same service which he himself had used at an earlier day still farther west. Mr. Barton writes of one of his services here: "I am obliged to read prayers every morning at 4 o'clock. I preached yesterday to the whole army in the presence of Gov. Glenn, of Carolina, and all the officers. I spend a good deal of my time with Col. Washington, Col. Stephens and Col. Mercer, all Virginians. They, their officers and soldiers are of the church of England, so that I look upon them as something related to me. I hope I shall be able to discharge my duties in such a manner as will bear honor to the church and credit to myself." How hardly could we now reproduce, in imagination only, such a scene. This valley and these hills an unbroken forest, and that forest alive with the hardy soldiery who had taken up arms to drive the murderous savages away from their homes and households. The early morning services by torch-light; the Sunday sermon before the assembled army. Boquet, Mercer, Forbes, and Washington in attendance; how deeply interesting the story of such a scene! how changed all things now! We stand upon the spot. Nothing remains but the everlasting hills that then looked down with the same calm grandeur and beauty as upon the peaceful scenes of this day. How changed all things and yet how unchanged all things that concern your special work! You seek to establish a church that teaches the same doctrine and observes the same discipline now as then; the church of Washington and such like men, that ever remains the same amid all the changes of States and Empires, and all the vicissitudes of time itself," &c. The Rev. Mr. Morris was followed by the Rev. J. A. Childs, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Board of Missions. He congratulated the people of Bedford upon the happy events of the day, and that they were at length to have an Episcopal church. Every thing seemed auspicious for success, and Heaven itself seemed to smile upon the work, for it was one of the brightest mornings that ever shown upon our earth, and not a cloud could anywhere be seen. The Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Philadelphia, also made some very interesting remarks. Bedford was his birthplace. He had not visited it since childhood, and he could not regard it but as a happy event that his first visit should be the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of a church of which he rejoiced to be a minister. The visit of Mr. Appleton was quite unexpected, and it added a remarkable coincidence to the occasion. The Bishop made the closing address, after which the Band played Old Hundred and the crowd joined in singing the Doxology, when the Benediction was pronounced, and all dispersed feeling that an important event had taken place in the history of Bedford, which we trust will inaugurate an era of growth and improvement in the future.

In addition to the corner stone ceremonies, services were held in the Lutheran Church, in connection with the convocation. On Tuesday evening Bishop Lee preached an eloquent Sermon, and on Thursday evening the rite of confirmation was administered, and the Holy Communion in the presence of one of the largest congregations ever assembled in Bedford. Before adjourning the Convocation adopted the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convocation be and they are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the Lutheran Church for their frequent and constant courtesies and kindness in allowing us the use of their church.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convocation, be conveyed by the Pastor to the congregation of St. James' parish, and to the citizens of Bedford who have so cordially entertained us during our visit.

ARRESTED.—A man by the name of Walker (who gave his name as Stewart Randolph) was arrested in this place on Wednesday morning last, on suspicion of stealing a bay horse, five years old and fifteen hands high, which he had in his possession when arrested. His statements as to where he just came from were somewhat contradictory. He was placed in jail for a further hearing.

MARRIED.

BEARD—FULTON.—In Martinsburg, Blair county, on the 23d of August, by the Rev. P. Stans. Hooper, Mr. Geo. L. Beard, of the vicinity of Martinsburg, to Miss Sarah Fulton of Woodberry.

SHIMER—McDONALD.—On the 23d of Aug., at the house of the bride's father, in Middle Woodberry township, by Rev. P. Stans. Hooper, Mr. Wm. H. H. Shimer of Bedford, to Miss Maggie McDonald.

DARR—SLICK.—On the 26th of Aug., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. David H. Darr, of Schellsburg, to Miss Margaret A. Slick, of Bedford township.

DIED.

SMOUSE.—On the 23d, at the residence of her son, George Smouse, in Snake Spring township, Mrs. Sophia Smouse, in the 86th year of her age.

She was an excellent Christian mother, and a consistent member of the German Reformed Church for 70 years. She raised a large and respectable family, her children were all trained up in the fear of the Lord, and taught the doctrines and duties of our holy religion. She served her day and generation faithfully in the fear of God, and has now gone to her peaceful rest.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (9th) OF OCTOBER,

1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the House of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey in Rainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Ream, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry,

At which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams for the office of Member of Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Senator of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy,

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, 1866: AN ACT, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary." one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninety-first of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 31 1866.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Carson, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday, September 22d, 1866, all the following described property, to wit: A tract of land situate in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Stuckey, George W. Gump, T. P. Studebaker and others, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres and forty seven perches and the usual allowance, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, eight acres of which are good meadow, with a two story Log House, Bank Barn, and other buildings thereon—a never failing spring of good water near the house, and a fountain pump in the barn yard, also an orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees thereon.

Terms: one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. JOHN W. HOOVER,
aug.31-3t. Executor of Nathan Carson, dec'd.

Dry Goods, &c.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

We have the best
CALICOES
at the lowest prices.

FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS
at a great reduction.

Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS
incomparably low.

American and French
Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.
SUGARS.
SYRUPS,
COFFEES.
TEAS.
SPICES.
RICE
and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,
At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.
Come one, Come all, and give us a call.
HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.
jun1.-3m.

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world. jul.13,'66.

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865,

New Advertisements.

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Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS
incomparably low.

American and French
Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.
SUGARS.
SYRUPS,
COFFEES.
TEAS.
SPICES.
RICE
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Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865,

Legal Notices.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, A. D. 1866.—David Patterson, *Foreman*, William Rock, Sr., George Smouse, L. D. Sam'p. Abraham Reighard, John W. Sams, Joseph Barney, Hezekiah Hammer, George Beckley, Thomas Donahoe, Joseph W. Daniels, Jacob Kensinger, William Crisman, Geo. F. Steel, W. A. Danaker, Phillip Barkman, Lewis Putt, William Stuckey, Lewis Housare, Marion Zembower, H. P. Willi ms, Jonathan Brindle, William Finck, Gabriel Hull.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May A. D. 1866.

Attest. Jno. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK. Jury Com's.
aug.10-4t.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.—Michael Diehl, Ephraim Hoy, John Shaffer, Thomas Rea, Levi Carpenter, Jeremiah Shaw, Cornelius Whets one, John Burger, Tobias Snyder, George Vonstine, Conrad Claycomb, J. I. Noble, Thos. Oldham, David Price, John Furry, John Sill, W. B. Lombright, Jacob Evans, Levi S. Finck, Samuel Crisman, Christian Meyers, William Horn, Henry B. Mock, William Rose, Geo. W. Zimmers of Jac., A. H. Hull, John C. Miller, Baltzer Fletcher, William Whip, Calvin Tobias, John B. Finck, John Alsip, George Gardill, Eli Holsinger, Daniel Berkhimer, D. S. K. Brumbaugh, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Langdon.

Known and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1866.

Attest Jno. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK. Jury Com's.
aug.10-4t.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the September Term, 1866, 3d day.

Catharine Tricker	vs	George Tricker.
Thos B Keating	"	Collins, Dull & Co
Isaac Wigfield	"	Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
John Wenter	"	Gideon Williams
Saml Strayer et al	"	Chas Madan
Mich'l Thomas	"	John Skelly et al
Wm Fahner	"	Wm Overocker
Geo Snyder	"	Adolphus Ake et al
F D Beegle	"	Dan'l Wertz et al
White & Swope	"	Patrick Drhew
Jas Getty	"	Same
Bloody Run School Dis	"	W Prov School Dis
J W Beeler's admr	"	Dr B F Harry
T H Blackburn's exec'r	"	John Hallet et al
Homer Neice	"	Wm Way
Gideon Hutchew	"	Adam W Miller
Mary Potts	"	Anthony Smith et al
John Luman	"	Jacob Wertz et al
Martin Cordel	"	David Byers
S M Barclay's devisees	"	B W Garretson
Robison Horterisuse	"	Geo W Figard
Ann Hinling	"	Israel Oppenheimer
John H Eitel	"	Wm H Aaron

Certified August 6th, 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Pro'r.
aug 10-4t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that to pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. ESCHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of September, (being the 3d day,) 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866. } Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confir

Clothing, &c.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!

BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

For I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But oh, it caused my heart to ache,
My countenance to fall,
To buy such clothes from others,
When I thought of LIPPEL'S Hall.

Oh, you are highly favored,
Who live on Juniata shore,
For you can always get your clothes
At LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

And all who have to travel,
Will these my words recall;
For none make clothes as good and cheap
As those at LIPPEL'S Hall.

Where you can always find the largest stock of MEN and BOY'S CLOTHING, together with PIECE GOODS for Cu to n order. Also a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
jun15.'66.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
apr.27.'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also cullisees, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25.'66.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with the choicest liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
may25,'66.-tf.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9,'62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St. Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.
jun8.-3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
C. SNELL.
apr.13.'66. Proprietor.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—*Just published, a new edition of* DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
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CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
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Feb 16, '66—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '65.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate
Persons in need of a GOOD PUMP, will do well to give me a call.
☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
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Schellsburg
Aug 1, '65—1y

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To sell their Goods;
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
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S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

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BENJAMIN MISHLER,
E. Corner of Centre Square,
Lancaster, Pa.

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The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.
may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st. Scrofula.—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation. It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorrhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, it is channel is only diverted. Instead of making it disappear outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed in scribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
To cure this dreadful complain it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d. Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure.*

3d. Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.
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BENJAMIN WOOD,
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March 2, '66

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN & BACON'S, AND OTHERS' PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.
☞Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years.* Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
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Dr. C. N. Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.
Dec. 1, '65—1y

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
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Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
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The only known remedy for
DIABETES,
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS
PLEASE NOTICE.
I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC
Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,
Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,
See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:
"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,
See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.
See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.
I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar. 10.]
We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.
The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT
to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.
The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.
Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
594 *Broadway, New York;*
And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20,'65.-1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired a unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.
So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.
It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.
It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the
DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.
CROUP.
This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.
For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.
The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.
Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.
Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

*Use Sh